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MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XI. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3d. 1795. NUMBER 504.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to Publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE are meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a reference.

Civil Department, Fort St. George: 24th December, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE, *30th May*, 1795.
Notice is hereby given.

THAT *the Right Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the Duty upon all Articles which are at present liable to pay Custom, upon importation or exportation by Sea, at this Presidency, or any Port subordinate thereto, shall, after the 1st June 1795, be fixed at 2½ per centum.*

By order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

A. FALCONAR,
Deputy Secretary.

Board of Trade.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Wednesday next, the 3d of June, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, will be sold by Public Outcry at the Sea Gate, the undermentioned torn and damaged Goods, belonging to the Honourable Company.

Fifty-four pieces of Madras Salampores and Moorees, Ordinary:—Torn.

Forty-three pieces of Salem Long Cloths and Salampores:—Torn and Damaged.

Seventy-four pieces of Tinnevelly Salampores:—Torn and Damaged.

Fifty-one pieces of Ingeram Long Cloth,—Ordinary, Middling-fine, and Beteelas:—flowered, Torn and Damaged.

The Goods must be paid for within Ten Days from the Day of Sale, or in Default they will be re-sold at the Risk of the first Pur- By Order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

H. BROWN,
Export Warehouse-keeper.

Export Warehouse: May 29, 1795.

Tontine for Three Years.

THE Committee to the TONTINE for THREE YEARS, have TEN THOUSAND Pagodas to Lend on approved Security.—The Rate of Interest will be Moderate.

APPLY TO
JOHN HUNTER,
Secretary.

Civil Fund.

AT a General Meeting of Subscribers on the 13th Instant, Messrs. John Chamier and Robert Woolf, were Elected Trustees to take charge of the Fund in conjunction with Mr. Secretary Webbe, for the Insuing Year.

The following Statement of the Fund was laid before the Subscribers, at the above Meeting.

Statement of the Civil Fund on the 13th May, 1795.

Balance of Cash, - - -		1764 12 24
Amount of a Company's Promissory Note, dated 11th October, 1794, at Six per Cent. per Annum, - -	29,000 0 0	
Interest on ditto for Seven Months to the 11th Instant, -	1,015 0 0	
		30,015 0 0
	Pagodas	31,779 12 24

Fort St. George, 13th May, 1795.

(Signed) C. N. WHITE, J. D. PORCHER, J. WEBBE, } Trustees.

By Order of the Trustees,
CECIL SMITH, SECRETARY.

Advertisement.

ALL persons having demands on the Estate of the late Lieutenant JOHN WESTON WOOLEY, deceased, are desired to state them to Captains EDWARD or ARTHUR GIBBINGS, Attornies to the Administrators; and those that stand indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay their respective debts to the said Attornies.

Fort St, George, *23d May*, 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE having determined on commencing to draw their Lottery at the Exchange on Wednesday the 1st of July.—They have directed that the same be made public in the Madras, Bengal, and Bombay, New-Papers.

P. M. CASSIN,
Sce. to the Exch. Com.

Madras Exchange
2d. June 1795.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. J. D. P. PORCHER,
CHARLES BAKER,
HENRY SEWELL,
JOHN TULLOH,
AND
WILLIAM DRING.

THE COMMITTEE for the Management of the Asylum and Bridge Lottery, finding the sales of the Tickets far exceed their expectations, inform the Public that the Lottery will commence drawing at Messrs. SHARP and HEEFKE's Long Room, on the 25th of June, instead of the 1st of July,—and that the first Class will be drawn in four Days, *viz.*—

Thursday, the 25th of June,
Saturday, 27th Ditto,
Tuesday, 30th Ditto,
AND
Thursday, 2d. July,

To begin precisely at Eleven o'Clock on each Day SHARP AND HEEFKE,
AGENTS.

Fort St. George, May 29th, 1795.

A CARD.

MR. HOME takes this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has completely finished the Picture of SIR EYRE COOTE, and that it is now hung up in the Exchange Room, he therefore begs leave to request that such Gentlemen as have not yet discharged the Amount of their Subscriptions, or those who may be disposed, to add to the List already Subscribed, will take the earliest occasion of paying their respective Sums into the House of Messrs. TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRODIE, Agents at Madras.

Fort St. George, May 29th 1795.

BY MR. HOME.

Picturesque Views.

WITH A DISCRIPTIVE HISTORY
Of the Country of,
TIPPOO SULTAN.

MR. SHARP presents his Respectful Compliments to the Subscribers, and the Public in General, and begs to acquaint them, that this Elegant Work is just Arrived, and Finished in a stile of Engraving superbly Elegant, Containing Twenty-Nine Views, and the following Plans, viz.

1 Plan—Bangalore Fort and Pettah,
1 Ditto,—Ootradroog, ditto ditto,
1 Ditto,—Seringapatam, with the Operations of the Seige, from the 5th to the 24th February, 1792
1 Ditto,—General Plan of the Mysore Country, and Carnatic, with the Occurrences of the War.

Mr. Sharp has Reduced the Original Subscription of Forty Pags. to Thirty, and hopes from the Moderate Price, and the Elegance of the Work, it will induce those who have not already Subscribed, to become Subscribers.

N. B. Copies to be had at Messrs. Sharp and Heefke's Rooms, Fort St. George, and at Messrs. Alexander and Britain's, Masulipatam.

Fort St. George: 26th May, 1795.

Mr. Sherriff's Lottery.

THE HOLDERS of PRIZES in Mr. SHERRIFF's LOTTERY are requested to send to Mr. JOHN HUNTER for PAYMENT.

TO BE SOLD,

UPON THE PREMISES,
Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,
On MONDAY, the 15th June, 1795,
At the hour of five o'clock P. M.

THE BUILDING, GARDEN, AND GROUND, near *the Fort of Cuddalore*, commonly known by the name of,

Dr. Buchanan's Gardens.

THERE IS A COMPANY'S GRANT FOR THE SAME.

Conditions of Sale:—*Cash, or good Paper, at two Month's credit.*

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of the late Captain JOHN LEE, deceased, and who have not already notified them to Mr. PETER MASSEY CASSIN, agreeably to a former Advertisement, are requested to do so on or before the 15th of June; next as it is intended to close the Accounts of the Estate on that Day, and to divide the Funds among those who may have lodged their Claims.

P. M. CASSIN,
Attorny to the Administrator.

May 29th, 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery,

FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME,
Star Pagodas 100,000,
To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of . .	Star Pagodas	10,000
2	Prizes of . .	2500 each	5000
4	Ditto, of . .	1000	4000
8	Ditto, . .	500	4000
18	Ditto, . .	250	4500
40	Ditto, . .	100	4000
80	Ditto, . .	50	4000
2950	Ditto, . .	20	59,000
1	Prize alloted to the First Drawn,		500
1	Ditto, ditto. Last Drawn,		5000
3105	Prizes		
6805	Blanks		
10000	Tickets,	Star Pagodas,	100000

Apothecary's Shop.

GEORGE MOSS begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his SHOP to Condichitty's Street, behind the Armenian and Portuguese Churches, in Black-Town, where he continues, as heretofore, to sell a great variety,

OF,

European Medicines,

AND

DRUGS,

And likewise to make up with due attention such Daily Prescriptions as may be sent to his Shop—He has for a considerable time been in the habit of fitting up, altering, and accommodating Medicine Cabinets, and Boxes, to the various exigencies of this Country, and pledges himself to afford satisfaction in this line to those Gentlemen who may honor him with their Commands.

Freight,

FOR TRANQUEBAR AND PEGUE,

THE BRIG
Castell Dansberg,
COMMANDED BY
CAPTAIN SAVARG.

Will Sail for those places in the course of a few days.

Apply to Mr. CHRISTIANI, at his House in the Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction.
BY
Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOMS,
Under the MADRAS EXCHANGE.
On SATURDAY next, the 6th of June,
THE
Undermentioned Articles,

A STRONG PHEATON, with Cushions Complete,
Two PALANKEENS,
A BUREAU, with GLASS BOOK CASE,
BENGAL MUSLINS, wrought and elegantly Flowered, in Needle work,
JEWELLRY, consisting of Paste set in Gold, &c. &c.

ON THE SAME DAY,
ALSO
Will be Sold.

OLD JAMAICA RUM, in Bottles,
TALLOW CANDLES, a few Maunds,
BROWN NANKEEN, about 20 Corges,
ALE, in Bottles, remarkably ripe and mild,
CHINA WARE, of various sorts,
A Quantity of NEW TEA,
A Sett of Copper Weights, weighing about one and a half Candy,
An Europe Lanthorn, with Iron Frame.

ALSO,
Three Punchions of Old and finely flavored JAMAICA RUM.

To be Sold by Public Auction.
BY
Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
This Day WEDNSDAY, the 3d June,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
By Order of the Administrators,
SOME REMAINING EFFECTS,
OF THE LATE
Charles Floyer, Esq.
DECEASED,

To be Sold by Public Auction,
Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On WEDNESDAY the 3d of June,
SOME
Chittagong Furniture,
CONSISTING OF

BREAKFAST TABLES,
Cotts, and Liquor Cases,
One Bengal Mahana Palankeen,
Six Mahogany Chairs,
One Bureau, &c.
A quantity of superfine Brown Nankeen,
AND
Northern Palampores.

Messrs. Sharp & Heefke,

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have received,

ON COMMISSION,

A Quantity of BRANDY, of the very first Quality, which they sell as follows, *viz.*
In Casks, at 38 Fanams per Gallon,
In Bottles at 3¼ Pagodas per Dozen,

Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,

BEG leave to inform the Settlement, and the Gentlemen of the Army at the different stations, that they have received for

SALE ON COMMISSION,

A Quantity of STALL-FED CHINSURAH BEEF, which they will warrant to be in the best Order.

Casks containing 180 lb. weight, prime pieces, at per Cask, - - Pags. 12
Double Casks of ditto, containing 320 lb. weight, - - - do. 25

BILL OF INDICTMENT,

AGAINST

HARDY AND OTHERS.

The particulars of this important Trial will be given in our next and in subsequent COURIERS, *as it is of considerable length. It is hardly necessary, at this period to announce that Mr. Hardy was* ACQUITTED.

Middlesex to Wit }—The Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King, upon their oath present, that *Thomas Hardy*, late of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex; shoemaker; *John Horne Tooke*, late of Wimbledon, in the county of Surrey, clerk; *John Augustus Bonney*, late of the Parish of Giles in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, aforesaid, gentleman; *Stewart Kyd*, late of London, Esquire; *Jeremiah Joyce*, late of the Parish of St. Mary-le-Bonne, otherwise Marybone, in the county of Middlesex, aforesaid, gentleman; *Thomas Wardle*, late of London, gentleman; *Thomas Holcroft*, late of the Parish of St. Mary-le-Bonne, otherwise Marybone, aforesaid in the county of Middlesex aforesaid, gentleman; *John Richter*, late of Westminster, in the said county of Middlesex, gentleman; *Matthew Moore*, late of Westminster in the county of Middlesex aforesaid, gentleman; *John Thelwall*, late of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, aforesaid, gentleman; *Richard Hudson*, late of Westminster, in the county af Middlesex, aforesaid, Hatter; and *John Baxter*, late of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, aforesaid, labourer;—Being subjects of our said Lord the King, not having the fear of GOD in their hearts, nor weighing the duty of their allegiance; but, being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, as false traitors against our said Lord the King, their supreme, true, lawful, and undoubted Lord, and wholly withdrawing the cordial love, and true and due obedience which every true and faithful subject of our said Lord the King, should, and of right ought to bear towards our said Lord the King, and contriving, and, with all their strength, intending traitorously to break and disturb the peace and common tranquillity of this kingdom of Great Britain, and to stir, move and excite insurrection, rebellion, and war against our said Lord the King, within this kingdom, and to subvert and alter the legislature, rule, and government now duly and happily established in this kingdom, and to depose our said Lord the King from the royal state, title, power and government of this kingdom, and to bring and put our said Lord the King to death.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their most evil and wicked treason, and treasonable compassings and imaginations aforesaid, the said *Thomas Hardy*, &c. did, on said first day of March, in the thirty-third the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, maliciously and traitorously consent and agree, that the said *Jeremiah Joyce*, *&c.* should meet, confer, and cooperate among themselves and together, with divers other FALSE TRAITORS, whose names the calling and assembling them ... and Meeting as aforesaid, for the traitorous purposes aforesaid.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their most evil and wicked treason, and treasonable compassings and imaginations aforesaid. they, the said *Thomas Hardy* &c. traitorously did cause, and procure to be made and provided, divers arms and offensive weapons, to wit, guns, muskets, pikes, and axes, for the purpose of arming divers subjects of our said Lord the King, to the intent that the same subjects should, and might unlawfully, oppose and with stand our said Lord the King, in the due and lawful exercise of his royal power and authority, and alter, and aid and assist in subverting and altering, without and in defiance of the authority, and against the will of the Parliament, the Legislative Rule, and Government, now happily established in this kingdom, and depose our said Lord the King.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and effect their treason aforesaid, they the said *Thomas Hardy*, &c. with force and arms, on the said first day of March, and on divers other days and times, did meet, conspire, consult, and agree among themselves, and with divers other *false traitors*, to raise, levy, and make insurrection, rebellion, and war, within this kingdom of Great Britain, against our said Lord the King.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and to effect their treasons aforesaid, and in order the more readily and effectually to bring about such subversion, alteration, and deposition as aforesaid, they the said *Thomas Hardy*, &c maliciously and traitorously did prepare and compose, and cause and procure to be prepared and composed, and published, divers books, pamphlets, letters, declarations, instructions, resolutions, orders, addresses, and writings, containing incitements, and exhortations, to induce, and persuade, the subjects of the King, to aid and assist in carrying into effect such traitorous subversion, alteration, and deposition, as last aforesaid, and also containing therein amongst other things, information, instructions, and directions, to the subjects of the King, how, when, and upon what occasions the traitorous purposes last aforesaid, should and might be carried into effect &c. &c.

CINQUE-PORT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

OCTOBER 24th, 1794.

Thursday se'night was performed in the Field before Walmer Castle, the ceremony of delivering the Standards to the Cinque-Port Light Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Jenkinson. The Regiment marched that morning from the neighbourhood of Ewel, about three miles from Dover, on the London Road, where they are encamped, and arrived at Walmer Castle between eleven and twelve o'clock. The three Troops being drawn up as to form three sides of a square, Mr. Secretary Dundas (who on this occasion supplied the place of the Lord Warden) attended by Mr. Egerton Hammond, Chaplain to the Regiment, appeared at the area thus formed by the Regiment, with the three Standards in his hands, the Colonel advancing near him. The Officers who were to bear the Standards, supported by a small detachment of the Regiment, formed behind the Colonel, near the centre of the area. The disposition being thus made, the Chaplain proceeded to consecrate the Standards in the following words:

"To the Almighty God I dedicate, and (as far as my power extends) I consecrate these Colours, relying on the courage and good conduct of you, your Officers, and Men, at all times to defend the same, to the utmost extremity, in the service and support of the Christian Religion, your King, and your Country; to which God Almighty give his grace and protection."

After this, Mr. DUNDAS addressed himself to the Colonel in a very impressive Speech, that was nearly to the following effect:

"The Colours being now consecrated, I trust none of us here present consider this ceremony as mere idle show. I consider these Colours, which, in the absence of the Lord Warden, I am deputed to deliver to you, as the badge of a solemn engagement between your Sovereign and you. The wisdom of our Constitution has placed the Sword in the hands of the King, for the protection of our Laws, our Liberties, and our Religion; and for the preservation of Monarchy, as the great union and cement by which those valuable Rights are consolidated together. When, therefore, his Majesty places that Sword in your hands, he confides in your Loyalty to himself, in your obedience to the Laws, in your love of our Liberties, and in your zeal for the maintenance of our Religion.—At no period of our history was it ever so essentially necessary, that the Soldier's mind should be impressed with the importance of those Principles, and the duties resulting from them.—In former times we have fought; on some occasions for Empire; at other times for Commerce, sometimes for Domestic Security; but on all these occasions we have had to contend against known and limited danger.—In the aggression now made upon us both at home and abroad, we are compelled to take up arms against an Enemy, who aims at the subversion, not only of the order of Society on Earth, but at the destruction of every bond by which God and Man are united together; and in the prosecution of those unhallowed purposes, they are restrained by no ties, human or divine.

"Such is the cause in which you are engaged; such is the Enemy against which you are armed: and I deliver these Standards into your hands, in full confidence, that with your lives only you will forsake them."

When Mr. Dundas had concluded, he de... Colonel, who delivered them to the Officers that were to bear them. As soon as this was done, the Colonel addressed the Regiment in a short speech, in which he complimented them on the great progress they had already made towards attaining the various accomplishments of military discipline; and he assured himself, from the spirit which they had hither to discovered, that it would be their pride and their ambition to discharge to the utmost, the serious and important obligation contracted by them in the ceremonial of that day.

This was followed up by a flourish of trumpets, and the performance of some evolutions, in which the Regiment amply justified the eulogium pronounced on them by the Colonel.

SPAIN.

MADRID GAZETTE, SEPT. 2.

With a view to the important object of providing for the great and extraordinary expences of the war, with the smallest possible burthen to the People, His Majesty has been pleased to expedite the following Decrees.

"First—The various events of war, having, since the commencement of this second campaign, occasioned great expences and losses, which could not be foreseen when the calculation of the necessary funds to conduct it were made in the outset, and it having become indispensible to seek new means to secure the interest, and the considerable capital which will be wanted to provide with the same exactness as heretofore, for the subsistence and maintenance of the armies and the fleet, my paternal feelings do not permit me to burthen a-fresh the poorer part of my subjects, who, on account of their greater number, contribute in a larger proportion to the exigencies of the State, and at the same time, with immense hazards and fatigues, expose their persons for the defence of all.

"I have thought Justice and Equity required, that the more easy classes—the most opulent, and those who receive more immediate benefits from the Government—should contribute with their property towards its expence. Upon this principle, and by the unanimous opinion of my Council of State, among other things, I have resolved, that from the first of the ensuing month of October, a deduction shall be made in the respective Pay-offices, from all salaries, pensions, grants, or other assignments, enjoyed by persons employed in my royal service, be it in what department soever (the military alone excepted), either in Spain or in the Indies, of four per cent. on their gross amount, provided it exceeds 8 o ducados (about 160l.) per annum; and that the same be also deducted from the military enjoying the rank of Marescbal de Camp inclusively, who are not in actual service, observing that the exemption I grant to the other officers of my army and navy, not serving the campaign, extends merely to their pay according to rank, and not to the pensions, salaries, or other grants they may have in any other, even should it be of a military nature: and the amount of all such deductions to continue not longer than two years after the termination of this War, shall be paid from the respective offices into my Chief Treasury.

"And moreover, my Councellors of State having represented to me, with the most ardent and patriotic zeal, that the deduction in their salaries be 25 per cent. since, convinced of the justice and necessity of the War, they were ready to make, not only such a sacrifice, but to extend it even to their lives and fortunes.—I have thought expedient to accept this loyal and generous offer, and in consequence, the deduction of 25 per cent. shall be made from the salary of every individual Counsellor of State, upon the same terms, and under the same restrictions and duration as the deduction of 4 per cent. aforementioned from the salaries of all other placement and pensioners.

"Second—with the advice of his Council, &c. his most Catholic Majesty decrees, "That no Minister or person or persons of any class or condition whatsoever, shall receive more than one salary or stipend, although they may possess various employments under the Government, their salary, during the existence of the first, is left to their option."

The decrees are six in number, dated in August last, all tending towards providing an adequate fund, without the aid of new taxes on the poor, for the continuance of the war: the Clergy (with leave of his Holiness the Pope) are assessed 7 Millions of rials annually, a creation of paper money to the amount of 18,000,000 of dollars, was to take place on the 15th of September, the appropriation of a redeeming fund of 2 millions of dollars annually, was to be applied in discharge of interest and principal of both the present and preceding issue of billets and reals.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lieutenant Lucius O, Trigger's *Poetial description* of the late *Action* between the Troops of the *Nizam*, and the *Mahrattas*, is received—and if the Lieutenant will permit us, to give it, *a little bit of a touch or two, in the way of Grammer*, together with a few alterations in the Metre, where Mr. O, Trigger, seems, in his own phrase, "*to have been bothered extremely*" it shall certainly appear in a future paper.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS—JUNE 3d. 1795.

THE PACKETS for the Honorable Company's Ships ... and from the Council House at Calcutta on the 25th Ultimo, immediately on the receipt of which the above Ships were to proceed on their destined Voyage.

Mrs. FREEMAN, and Mr. TOMKINS, late Deputy Master Attendant, are Passengers on the Lascelles, for England.

By letters received from COLUMBO, we learn, that a Revolutionary Spirit had latel appeared at that place, and had operated nearly to the subversion of all order and Subordination, and to the entire suspension of the Trade and Commerce of the Port.

This lawless Spirit of Anarchy is said to have originated with the Officers and Men of a *Swiss Regiment*, in the pay of Holland and which has long been stationed at Columbo—and it is also affirmed that the *Governor*, had been induced, for some time past, and from motives of personal safety, to Sleep in the *Main Guard*, under the protection of the Dutch Officers and Soldiers, who it did not appear, had yet been influenced, or seduced by the wild and injustifiable conduct and proceedings of the Democratic Insurgents.

The Regiment above alluded to, formerly in the service of France, was stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, during the late war; where its general conduct was so licencious and intemperate, as to oblige Mr. Van De Graaf, the Governor of that Settlement, to remove it to Columbo—a measure which was effected with some difficulty, and even with threats of resistance on the part of the *Officers*, several of whom were put in arrest. The Privates are composed of all the Nations of the Continent.

The Tragedy of the FAIR PENITENT, with the farce of LETHE, were performed at the New Theatre, on Tuesday last, and received with peculiar Applause.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY at the Public Rooms, on Thursday Night, was remarkably brilliant and well conducted.

On Thursday last the Ship CARRON, Captain Simpson, sailed for China.

The FRIENDSHIP, Captain Smith, sailed from Bombay for China, on the 8th Ultimo.

The DIANA, Captain Fry, arrived at Calcutta, on the 14th of May.

On Sunday the 17th ultimo, the Snow *Begum Shah*, Captain *Hamilton*, arrived at Calcutta, from Coringa, which she left on the 10th Instant.

MILLITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George, 27th. May 1795.

The 52d Regiment, to march with as little delay as possible to Wallaujaubad, and on its arrival there, Captain Monson with six Companies will proceed to Tripassore, and assume the Command of that Station.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 28th. May 1795.

On the arrival of Captain Mackay's Detachment at Masulipatam, the two additional Companies of the 28th Battalion are to proceed to join the 19th Battalion, to be incorporated into that Corps, at present weak from the loss it sustained by desertion when it lately embarked for Vizagapatam.

The Native-Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the above Companies are to remain as Supernumeraries with the 19th Battalion, to become effective as vacancies open for them in the Corps.

The Officer Commanding the Army will order a Subaltern Officer to proceed with the above Companies to their destination.

G. O. BY COLONEL BRATHWAITE.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain,

29th May, 1795.

Whenever European Soldiers whose contracted time of Service has expired are allowed to proceed to the Presidency as unwilling to re-inlist, a Report of their Names, and the Day on which they set out is to be sent to the Town Major of Fort St. George, in order, that every man of this Description, whether on the Road or elsewhere may be regularly accounted for in the Monthly Returns.

Men visiting the Presidency as above, are to be accompanied when circumstances will permit, by a small Native Guard, or sent in charge of a careful European Non-commissioned Officer—and Officers Commanding will attend particularly to that part of the Standing Orders, which direct that the march of such Men from the Out Stations, shall be regulated, as that they may arrive at Madras about seven or eight Days before the expiration of their time of Service.

Ensign John Stewart, is posted to the 2d European Battalion.

G. O. BY COLONEL BRATHWAITE,

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain,

30th. *May* 1795.

Lieutenant Robert Shaw removed from the 28th and posted to the 19th Native Batialion, this Officer to take Charge of the additionals of the former Corps, directed by the General Orders of Government of the 28th Instant to be incorporated in the 19th Battalion.

In the accounts received at Bengal by the American Ship Eliza, it is positively stated that no Ship or Vessel had arrived at Mauritius from the Mother Country for some Months past—this is a circumstance which a CORRESPONDENT authorises us to contradict, he also informs us that a Courvette which left France early in October had arrived at the Mauritius in the Month of January.

The following is an extract from the General Letter, of the CONVENTION, to the COLONIAL ASSEMBLY of the Isle of France, and received by the above conveyance.

"The National Convention has seen with "infinite satisfaction that the Colony of the "Isle of France was inviolably attached to "the Republic, that all the efforts of its "Enemies and of the public good, had been "defeated, and that tranquillity had succeeded to measures of necessary rigor.

"The Convention has to thank the Assembly for their *Patriotic Gift*, sent by "the Ships, which with their Convoy, the "*Atalanta* and *Fidele*, have safely arrived "at L'Orient."

After some remarks respecting the surrender of Pondicherry, and in which the Commanding Officer of the English Army is very handsomely and honorably mentioned, the Convention state the Capture of the Scorpion Packet, and add, that from the inspection of the Letters found on board that Vessel, a Decree of a very dark complexion had been proposed by Barrere, and had received the assent of the National Convention.

MARINE BOARD,

Calcutta May, 16.

The Governor General in Council having thought proper to constitute a Marine Board for the Superintendance and Controul of all Marine Affairs of this Presidency, and to direct that it shall be composed of the President and Members of the Board of Trade. All persons in the Marine Department are accordingly required to obey the Orders they may receive from that Board.

The Governor General in Council being desirous to provide for the safe Pilotage of the River Houghly, and to shew every regard to the Security of the property and lives of those engaged in the commerce of this Port, is pleased to direct that all persons who may have any Complaints to prefer against the neglect or inattention of any Branch of the Pilot Service, will transmit them to the Marine Board, by whom the most impartial mode of inquiry into such complaints will be adopted.

By accounts received from the Northward, we learn that the detachment under the command of Major Cox had taken possession of a Hill Fort, called *Curapoor* and belonging to one of the refractory Rajahs of that district, after a slight resistance on the part of the Enemy. The Fort is situated on a commanding eminence, and surrounded by Jungles nearly impenetrable.

Major Cox whilst in pursuit of the Enemy, had the good fortune to fall in with the retreat of the *Veragottum Rajah*—nor did the Major fail to improve the circumstance by every possible effort to secure his person; and this he had very nearly effected; notwithstanding the precipitance with which the Rajah retreated, leaving on the spot his Palankeen, and a quantity of Camp Equipage, of which the Detachment took immediate possession.

From Major Dunwoody's Camp, we learn, that the Mother and Son of the Veragottum Rajah had voluntarily surrendered themselves, and had claimed the Major's immediate protection—it was imagined that the Son would be put in possession of the Districts formerly held by his father.

We are also informed by late letters from Hyderabad that Captain Kirkpatrick and his suite had arrived there from the Nizam's Camp on the 21st ultimo, and that his Highness the Nizam had reached Beder on his return to Hyderabad, on the 25th.

We learn by an English paper, dated the 16th of October, which we have been favored with, by a Correspondent, that Mr. *Downie*, who was to have been executed on the 15th of that month at *Edinburgh*, for high treason, had been respited for one month, from the above date.

We understand this extention of time was obtained, in consequence of the jury having strongly recommended Mr. Downie to mercy, and in all probability, at the expiration of that period, he would receive his Majesty's pardon.

A stronger instance, than has recently occured, perhaps connot be adduced, in support of the superior excellence of the *English laws*, over those of all other nations, in the preservation of life and property, secured to individuals, than in the acquittal of Mr. *Hardy*,—it proves incontestibly to the world, that however heinous the crime may be, with which a *British Subject* is charged, or however obnoxious that individual may be to the members of administration, he can be acquitted or found guilty by no other persons than his peers, after a fair and impartial amination, into the whole of the merits of the case.

A letter from a person of rank in Dublin, mentions, that *Earl Fitz William* will not go to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant; but that *Lord Westmoreland* is to continue there the ensuing Session. It is said that this arrangement is made, in consequence of the difficulties that occurred in bringing over *Mr. Grattan's party*, who wished to stipulate certain conditions, which it was not thought prudent to grant. We have reason to know that this information is accurate.

The Prince de Cobourg, in discredit with the Court of Vienna, and knowing how much the people are discontented at his conduct, has though proper to retire to his estates.

Medals have been struck in Paris, and forwarded to the French Generals of the Northern Army, and that of the Moselle, who have circulated them in the countries they are invading, representing the Genius of the French Republic, leaning on an Urn, through which the Rhine is made to pass. On the top of the medals is inscribed "The Rhine and Peace." At the bottom are engraved these words: *Ne plus ultra*, (these are our boundaries). The object of this medal is to announce, that the French mean to push their conquests as far as the Rhine; and make this River serve as a boundary to their vast empire, in all its windings, from Auningen to the Sea.

It is said, that the Prince of Wales's Civil List is to be 150,000l. per annum; 50,000 l of which is to be annually appropriated for the purpose of extinguishing his Royal Highness debts.

It is also said, that an Act of Grace is to take place immediately after the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

AMERICA.

Expences of Government.

Civil List, with contingences,	435,349
Miscellaneous Claims,	32,624
War Department,	1,511,975
Militia for 1794,	1,122,569
Naval Department,	220,755
Military Pensions,	83,374
Amounting to Dollars	3,407,999

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

Sir,

By inserting the following reply to the lines that appeared in your last Courier, you will oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.

Vellore, 29th May, 1795.

O! Cease to mourn, unhappy Youth,
 O'r think this bosom hard,
My tears, alas! must own your truth,
 And wish it could reward,
Th' excess of unabating woe,
 This tortur'd breast endures,
Too well, alas! must make me know,
 The pain that dwells in yours,
Condemn'd like you to weep in vain,
 I seek the darkest grove,
And fondly bear the sharpest pain,
 Of never-hoping Love.
My wasted days in endless sighs,
 No sound of comfort hears,
And morn but breaks on ——'s Eyes,
 To wake her into tears.
If sleep should lend its friendly aid,
 In fancy I complain,
And bear some sad, some wretched Maid
 Or see some purjur'd Swain;
Then cease they suit, fond Youth O! cease,
 Or blame the fates alone,
For how can I restore *your peace*,
 Who quite have lost *my own*?—

The following Paragraph is copied from the India Gazette of the 18th of May.

" A report, of a very diabolical nature, was circulated on Friday last, respecting the ship Neptune, Captain Rose: — it stated, that in endeavouring to put back, she had foundered, every person on board, Lieutenant Bagshaw excepted, having perished We trust this report has not reached the friends of any of the Gentlemen on board the Neptune; but, if it has, we can assure them, from the best authority, that there is not even the shadow of truth in it."

The Dutch navy, in the Admiralty of the Naese at Rotterdam, consisted at the commencement of the present year, of seven ships of the line, from 90 to 74 guns, four of 50, and 13 frigates or sloops. The grand naval depot is the Texel.

A letter is said to have been received by a gentlemen of respectability in Dublin, from his son, an officer of the navy, belonging to the Britannia, dated Genoa, September 26th which contains the following, " I am just going on board our ship, as to morrow, the 27th, we are to sail in quest of the French Fleet, which are within six or seven leagues of us, Lord Hood's squadron is not superior to them; if we meet, of which there is little doubt, we shall fight upon equal terms, as the French, we are well informed, are not inferior to us in any resepct".

Monsieur Barthelemi aged 81, and the celebrated Author of the *Travels of Anchasis* the younger into Greece, has just been liberated from the Conciergerie, after a confinement of 18 months.

Private Letters from America, mention that a Gentleman fromerly of High Rank on the Bengal Establishment, who retired to America a few years since, has purchased the celebrated Delaware Iron Works, of the late Proprietor, Mr. *Robert Morris*, the well known Secretary of the first Congress; and is carrying them on with a spirit that promises to set aside all competition.—The Price was Two hundred Thousand Dollars.

TURKEY.

Intelligence was received at Constantinople, in December last, that Giafar Khan, Sovereign of the Choras, one of the most powerful Princes of Persia, had been dethroned by his brother, Mahomet Khan, who entered into the possession of his dominions. This new Persian usurper is now threatening the Turkish dominions with a powerful invasion. A far more formidable enemy has lately arisen in Arabia, who menaces the Sublime Porte with no less than a total *subversion* of the *Mahometan Religion*.

This enemy is a Scheich Hojabi, who is at the head of a numerous Arabian tribe, encamped between Mecca and Bassora. He professes to *deny* the divine mission of *Mahomet*, the *sanctity* of the Alcoran, and all the religious ceremonies of Mahometanism. He and his tribe *adore* the *divinity*, in the *open field*, despising the institution of Mosques and Temples. These new sectaries seem to menace Mecca and Medina, which contain immense treasure. The Divan is at present so far from taking any steps *inimical* to the new Republic of *France*, that it seems to have more predilection for its cause, than avowed amity for that of the Powers combined against it.

GENERAL ORDERS.

To the French Soldiers of the Pyrenean Army.

Devastation, pillage, and burning, committed without orders from the Commander in Chief, upon the Spanish territory, shall be punished with death.

Those who shall commit any outrage upon the defenceless inhabitants, men, women, or children, shall also be punished with death. The old women, and the children, are especially under the safeguard of French generosity.

Protection, succour, and safety, are promised to all inhabitants of the Spanish territory, who do not resist—those who take up arms against the soldiers of Liberty, shall be treated as enemies.

Those French found in the enemies territory, are ordered to quit it in twenty-four hours, upon the pain of being treated as Emigrants.

The inhabitants of the conquered country, to deliver up their arms, within twenty-four hours, upon pain of death. Assignats to be received upon the penalty of the laws upon that subject.

The taxes of each conquered Province to continue as heretofore, for the benefit of the Republic.

Dated from the Vanguard of the Army, 30 Messidor.

(Signed) Binet, Garreau, Cavaignac.

BOSTON;

Thursday, December 18.

" By the French fleet just arrived here, it appears that the French army had penetrated a considerable way into Spain, and were not far from Madrid—that by their force, and the assistance of a Revolution, they expected to be soon masters of that city "

The accounts from Spain are also of a distressing kind. The French are there making rapid progress in the eastern, as they have lately done in the western Provinces. On the 25th ult, the strong fortress of Bellegarde, which it was hoped would have baffled all their attempts to reduce, containing a garrison of 6000 men, surrendered by capitulation; in consequence of which, the Province of Roussilon is exposed to the ravages of the enemy, who have an easy passage for their armies into the very heart of Spain.

TIEL—October 8.

Of the corps of Emigrants in the garrison of Bois le Duc, amounting to 380 men, only 70, as report states, had the good fortune to escape. [illegible] all shot or massacred. The prisoners who deserted from the Republicans, and enlisted in the Dutch Emigrant Legion of Beon, which conducted itself in an excellent manner during the whole compaign, have informed against those who attempted to save themselves under the disguise of Dutch soldiers, and to whom horses had been given to pass through the line of the garrison, on its quitting the the place. Those whom they recognized were then pointed out. The informants were pardoned, to reward their atrocious conducted. Many of the Emigrants were sent bound hand and foot to a fort near the town, till the time when they were to be sent off to Paris.

My friend saw no more than about 15 of them massacred, and those had concealed themselves in chests. An Officer of the name of Bernard obtained leave to hide himself in the equipage of the wife of the Commandant; but fear however, induced the lady to let the carriage set out before the hour appointed; and the unhappy Officer was butchered under her very eyes.

Yesterday the 17th Instant, a French Aid-de-Camp and a trumpeter appeard on the opposite bank of the Waahl, facing the batterries which protected Fort St. Andries, which is still occupied by our troops. As it was thought they came to reconnoitre, they were fired upon. But the trumpeter having sounded a parley, the Commandant sent an Officer and a trumpet to fetch them in a boat. The Aide-de Camp entered the place blindfolded, and conducted by an English Officer. He went to the Commandant's house, whence he was conducted to the Town-house.

Letters from Italy dated 5th November, mention that the French fleet had sailed from Toulon, but instead of steering towards Corsica, they had formed their course for the Coast of Africa, to give protection to a convoy of Grain which they are expecting with much impatience!

Letters from Italy of the 19th Nov. also mention the death of Cardinal de Bernis, at Rome. His succession is valued at 400,000 crowns.—The same letters add that the English fleet, particularly the Ships that were blocking up the French Fleet in the Gulf of *Jaun*, were entirely dispersed in a furious gale of wind; but that a great part of the fleet had entered Bastia, and the Gulf of Saint *Florent*.

WESEL, 15th November,

Since Sunday last, the French have not attempted any thing, a part of their troops are at Buderick, the others occupy the left bank of the Rhine. The Austrian troops in this quarter are a part towards Archeim, and a part in the Pays de Berg. The head Quarters of the Duke of York are still at Arnheim.

The Allies still maintain their position at Leer opposite Nimuguen, and are disposed to dispute the passage of the Waal, with the French.

They are establishing large Magazines at Dordricht and Rotterdam—The inundations have taken place in several parts of Holland, *Krip*, is entirely under water.

The French have laid the town of Cologne under very heavy contributions—every citizen that has more than six shirts, two coats, or six pair of stockings, are to give up the surplus.

LEYDEN.

November 7.

In all the various Publications at *Paris*, on the subject of a Peace, Great Britain is *expressly excluded*.

The French have hitherto failed in their attempt to pass the *Waal*, as appears from the following Letter received by the States General from the Hereditary Prince of Orange, dated *Head Quarters at Gorinchem*, 27th October, 1795.

High and Mighty Lords,

Yesterday at daybreak, a body of French attacked Fort *St. Andree*, but were repulsed by the Gun-boats, and a heavy fire from the Chasseurs at *Lowenstein*.—Our Batteries on the *Waal* above *Heijsselt*, contributed also their share, and drove the Enemy away with great loss; at one o'clock they appeared again, and attacked the Village of *Hagje*, and our Post at *Ginneken*, but were obliged to retire.—Our loss in the two Actions consists only of four wounded.

I am, &c.

W. FREDERICK.

Mr. SHERRIFF's LOTTERY.

Amongst the Tickets in the above Lottery, sold at this Presidency, and at Pondicherry, are the following Prizes.

No. 97 a Prize of 1000 Rupees,
3511 and 5769 of 500 ditto,
3590 6198 and 9020 of 300 ditto,
5708 5723 9065 9083 and 2900 of 200 ditto.

Prizes of 100 Rupees.

[illegible]
6174 6184 8662 9069 9077.

Prizes of 50 Rupees.

Nos.	38	43	46	53	64	67	68
	69	70	71	72	74	80	82
	85	89	90	93	94	98	216
	218	232	233	234	235	239	2802
	2813	2819	2820	2825	2834	2839	2845
	2848	2849	2851	2852	2854	2855	2866
	2867	2873	2878	2881	2882	2885	2889
	2890	2898	3504	3505	3506	3509	3516
	3513	3517	3520	3523	3526	3527	3530
	3531	3540	3543	3544	3548	3552	3555
	3557	3558	3561	3562	3564	3576	3583
	3588	3589	3591	3593	3594	3596	5702
	5703	5704	5713	5715	5716	5719	5724
	5728	5732	5733	5735	5745	5747	5748
	5750	5755	5756	5758	5762	5764	5768
	5774	5702	5783	5784	5785	5789	5794
	5795	5797	6107	6109	6111	6112	6113
	6117	6124	6130	6135	6138	6139	6140
	6141	6144	6148	6149	6158	6159	6164
	6165	6168	6170	6172	6177	6178	6179
	6182	6186	6189	6196	8602	8603	8604
	8608	8611	8612	8613	8614	8615	8616
	8620	8621	8622	8626	8628	8641	8648
	8649	8651	8656	8657	8658	8659	8663
	8668	8670	8675	8679	8681	8695	8698
	9013	9023	9024	9026	9027	9029	9036
	9037	9039	9041	9044	9045	9052	9054
	9055	9056	9057	9061	9063	9066	9068
	9070	9076	9086	9087	9094	9096	9099

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, at the Grove, by the Reverend Doctor Owen, Chaplain to the 3d European Regiment, Captain Richard Howly, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, to Miss R. Jervis.

ARRIVALS.

May 28, Ship Anna and Eliza, Capt. Haldane, Pondicherry—30, Ship Ceasar, Capt. Ferguson, Ganjam—30, Snow Aurora, Capt. Peck, Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

26, Ship Shaw Byram, Capt. Young, Pondicherry—28, Ship Charlotte, Capt. Purves, Masulipatam—28, Ship Anna, Capt. Gilmore, Calcutta—28, Ship Carron, Capt. Simpson, Canton—30, Ship Eliza, Capt. Steward, Prince of Wales Island—June 3d, Ship India, Capt. Ashmead, Bengal.

The Ship *America*, of Boston, commanded by Capt. Babcock, has returned to her moorings off Calcutta.—The America having received some damage in endeavouring to work out in the late boisterous weather, has been under the necessity of returning, to undergo some small repairs.

STATE PAPER,

SUBSTANCE *of the* DECLARATION *of his Majeſty the* EMPEROR *and* KING, *deliver-ed by Count* SCHILCK *to the* CONVOCATION *of the Circle of the* UPPER RHINE.

The moſt imminent danger, and the period is come, when the moſt efficacious meaſures ought to be inſtantly adopted, if the deliverance of the Germanic Empire is not renounced, or if, even in this campaign, the ſovereignty of the provinces and countries of the empire, from the ſources of the Rhine to its mouth, are not to be given up to French violence.

The Imperial Court has ſignified the extent of this enterprize, and the confined reſources of the Houſe of Auſtria, to thoſe ſtates of the Empire, who prayed with ſo much concern for their deliverance, previous to the exploſion, which the ſaid Court has delayed as long as poſſible.

The Imperial Court inſiſted upon ſpeedy preparations on the part of the Empire, at leaſt upon the defence of its own frontiers; but in vain has it inſiſted! The reintegration of the army of the Empire, which has been contrived with all poſſible zeal, has not been effected at this moment, when two thirds of the compaign have elapſed, and when the enemies are victorious in every quarter.

The Spiritual and Temporal Communities of the ſuperior and lower claſſes are ſtill poſſeſſed of treaſures which remain untouched, but which may be beneficially applied. The people of property of every diſcription have a credit, which they ought to lend to raiſe great ſums of money, to complete that, which the Houſe of Auſtria, after ſuch an immenſe influx of money into the Empire, only drawn from its own hereditary dominions, is no longer able to afford by itſelf.

It is only by ſuch an influx of money, that the ſtanding armies can be ſupplied with what is moſt neceſſary for their preſervation; that the fortreſſes can be put in a proper ſtate of defence; and that the maſſes who are to haſten to the frontiers, will be ſupported.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary is charged by the Emperor and King, moſt ſolemnly to declare in his Imperial Majeſty's name, that, if the Imperial Royal Court is abandoned at this deciſive criſis, it will not be able to ſave the Empire; but it will conſole itſelf with the idea of having done all that could poſſibly be done for the country; and that the Imperial Court will be obliged to make reſponſible before God and to poſterity, for all thoſe misfortunes that will then unavoidably cruſh the Provinces of the Germanic Empire, and for the miſery which may then ſpread infections all over Europe, by the propagation of principles of anarchy; nay, the Imperial Court will make reſponſible, thoſe who by neglect, by inactivity, or even by mercenary private views, ſhall have omitted conſcientiouſly to exert themſelves for the general preſervation.

COUNT VON SCHLICK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY

Meſſrs. Wright and Hurſt,

At their Auction-room,

IN ST. THOME STREET, FORT ST. GEORGE,

On THURSDAY next, the 4th of June,

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

TWENTY Caſes of Gin,
Ten Maunds of Coffee, in Maund Packages,
Ten Corge of fine Brown Nankeen,
A quantity of ſuperfine Round and Cocked Black Hats,
Some Punjum Cloth,
Porter and Ale, in Caſks,
Small Beer, in Butts,
One Dozen of Bengal Chairs, with two Couches to match,
One Black-wood Ladies, Toilet Table,
One pair of Mahogany Card Tables,
Two pair of Globe Lamps,
Chambers's Dictionary, in 5 Volumes,
Humes Hiſtory of England, in 8 Volumes,
Robertſons Charles the Vth. in 4 Volumes,
The Preceptor, in 2 Volumes,
Gray's Works,
Moor's Journal,
Bell's firſt Military Principles,
Military Inſtructions,
Nieburgh's Travels,

AND

A variety of other Books.

ALSO,

A very handſome and complete PHEATON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by public Auction,

By Robert Henderſon,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

This day WEDNSDAY, the 3d of June,

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

A BLACK WOOD BUREAU and Book Caſe,
A Japan ditto,
Two ſetts of Makagony Dining Tables,
One long ſett of Black Wood ditto,
Black and Teak Wood Cotts,
Two Childrens Cotts,
A quantity of China Ware,
Five Europe Chairs,
Twelve Handſome Black Wood ditto,
Shade Stands,
A Collection of Prints,
A Capital double Barrel'd Gun, by Mortimer,
A French ditto,
Some Plate,
Chambers's Dictionary,
And a few other Books,
A Capital Piano Forte,

AND

An Excellent Table Clock.

The ſame day will be ſold at 12 o'clock.

A POST CHAISE, and three Bay Mares, with Harneſs,
A Horſe, Bandy, and Harneſs,

A BAY ARAB HORSE,

AND

TWO SADDLE HORSES.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderſon,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On SATURDAY next, the 6th of June.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

A LARGE quantity of WHITE GINGHAMS, and ſeveral Corges of Red, Blue, and Striped ditto,
BLUE CLOTHS,
LONG CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached,

MOOREAS,

AND

Sundry Chittagong Goods.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderſon,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On MONDAY next, the 8th of June,

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

ABOUT fixty dozen of very fine CLARET, juſt arrived,

AND

About thirty dozen of BRANDY,

ALSO,

A few dozen of OLD HOCK,
A ſmall quantity of Europe PRINTING PAPER.

AND,

The ſame day will be Sold,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A remarkably fine, ſtrong, powerful, GREY HORSE, perfectly quiet and of eaſy paces—Coſt the Owner, a few months ago, Three Hundred and Fifty Pagodas, and is only parted with on account of the Owner haviny no further uſe for him.

Mr. George Matthew Baillie,

FREE MERCHANT,

TAKES the earlieſt opportunity of adviſing his Friends and the Public, that having obtained Permiſſion of the HONORABLE, the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY in COUNCIL, to Reſide in the Province of Malabar, he has lately opened—

A Houſe of Commiſſion,

AT CALICUT,

And truſts that his Attention to the Intereſts of thoſe who may Honor him with their Commands, will be ſuch, as to enſure him their further Countenance.

Calicut, April 15th, 1795.

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS,

Under the Management and Direction of

Meſſrs. PORCHER, REDHEAD, and Co.
COLT, BAKER, and Co.
CHASE, SEWELL, and CHASE,
TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRODIE,
DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON,
STEPHENS and COCKELL,
McDOWALL, FRASER, and HAY,
D. CHRISTIANI,
THOMAS FRASER,
JOHN SMART,
SATUR and DE MONTE,
AVIET SETH.

For the Benefit of the *Military Male Aſylum*, and for erecting a *Bridge*, for the Accommodation of the Public, over the River, between the Houſe belonging to His Highneſs the Nabob Umduts Ul Omrah, Behader, &c. and the Houſe lately occupied by Major Hart.

Ten Thouſand Tickets to be divided in Three Claſſes, according to the following

S C H E M E.

THE FIRST CLASS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES, AND NO BLANKS:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	2,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
2 Prizes of	500 each is	1,000
15 Ditto	150	2,250
60 Ditto	50	3,000
100 Ditto	20	2,000
821 Ditto	10	8,210
Alſo allotted to the Laſt Drawn Ticket,		540
1,000 Prizes in the Firſt Claſs, amounting to Star Pagodas		20,000

THE SECOND CLASS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES, AND NO BLANKS:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	3,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	2,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	1,000
5 Prizes of	500 each is	2,500
10 Ditto	200	2,000
20 Ditto	100	2,000
50 Ditto	50	2,500
225 Ditto	30	6,750
1687 Ditto	15	25,305
Alſo allotted to the Laſt Drawn T[illegible]		[illegible]
2,000 Prizes in the Second laſs, amounting to Star Pags.		48,000

THE THIRD CLASS,

CONSISTING OF 5,632 BLANKS, AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	10,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000 each is	5,000
10 Ditto	500	5,000
30 Ditto	200	6,000
70 Ditto	80	5,600
100 Ditto	40	4,000
1150 Ditto	20	23,000
Alſo allotted to the Laſt Drawn Ticket,		3,400
1,368 Prizes in the Third Claſs, amounting to Star Pags.		82,000

4,368 Prizes amounting to Star Pags.	150,000
5,632 Blanks in the Third Claſs,	

10,000 Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 1¼ BLANK.

THE PRICE OF THE TICKETS.

FIRST CLASS,	7 PAGODAS.
SECOND CLASS,	12 PAGODAS.
THIRD CLASS,	17 PAGODAS.

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each, amount to Star Pags.	70,000
Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the Firſt Claſs.	
Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each,	45,000
Deduct 2,000 Prizes from Second Claſs,	
Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each,	35,000
Star Pagodas	150,000

Explanation of the foregoing ſcheme.

THE PROPRIETOR of a Ticket, ſuppoſe No. 10, purchaſed originally for Seven Pagodas, will, if his Ticket is drawn in the Firſt Claſs, be entitled to one of the Prizes, peculiar to that Claſs; for there are NO BLANKS: But ſhould his Ticket remain in the Wheel, he will have to pay Five Pagodas in Addition to the original Price; and he will then be entitled to a Chance of any of the Prizes appropriated to the Second Claſs: But if No. 10, ſhould not be drawn in the Second Claſs, and, here alſo, as in the Firſt, there are NO BLANKS, the Proprietor of No. 10, will have to add Five Pagodas more, to the former Sums paid by him; which will entitle him to all the advantages peculiar to the Third Claſs. So that for the Sum of Seventeen Pagodas, which the Proprietor of No. 10, will pay for his Ticket, he will have a Chance in the three Claſſes; and the advantages of the latter Claſs, by a reference to the Scheme, are extremely manifeſt and plain: and in proportion of the additional Sums, at the different Periods particulariſed, paid by the Holder of the Ticket No. 10, the intrinſic Value of the Ticket will be increaſed in the ſame Rate; and in the Event of its being drawn in the Firſt or Second Claſs, he will be aſſured of A PRIZE,—an Advantage peculiar to this Lottery.

But if the Proprietor of the Ticket, No. 10, at the Concluſion of the Drawing of the Firſt Claſs, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Second Claſs, doth not pay an additional Sum of Five Pagodas, he will not be entitled to the further Benefits of the Lottery; and ſo, likewiſe, if he doth not pay the further Sum of Five Pagodas, at the Concluſion of the Drawing of the Second Claſs, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Third Claſs, he will not be entitled to any of the Advantages of the Third Claſs.

There will be an interval of Six Weeks between the Drawing of each Claſs, to allow Time to the Holders of Tickets to pay the additional Sums, according to the Conditions explained in the foregoing Caſe, of the ſuppoſed Purchaſe of the Ticket, No. 10.

The following Gentlemen have been Choſen a Committee for the purpoſe of Signing the Tickets, and preparing the Wheels, viz.

Joſias Du Prè Porcher, Eſquire,
Charles Baker, Eſquire,
Henry Sewell, Eſquire,
John Tulloh, Eſquire, and
William Dring, Eſquire.

A Committee of the Managers will regularly attend the Drawing, which is to Commence on the 1st of July next.

The FUNDS, will be lodged in the CARNATIC BANK, where the Prizes will be paid after a Deduction of 10 per Cent.—Tickets ſigned by one of the Committee and the Agents are ready for Delivery at the CARNATIC BANK, and the AGENT'S OFFICE.

Tickets may be had at Calcutta of Meſſrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co., at 25 Sicca Rupees to be paid to entitle the Holders, of Undrawn Tickets, to a Chance in the Second Claſs, and the ſame in the Third Claſs.

Tickets may be had at Bombay of James Tate, Eſq. at 25 Bombay Rupees each, the above Advances, to be paid by the Holders of Undrawn Tickets, in the Second and Third Claſſes.

Tickets may alſo be had at Pondicherry of Meſſrs. De Bury, Joannes Sinan, and Company.

The Payment of the Tickets ſold at Bengal and drawn Prizes in the Firſt and Second Claſſes, will be paid, if required, five Days after the accounts of the Drawing of theſe Claſſes, at the Rate of 400 Current Rupees for 100 Star Pagodas; and at Bombay at 325 Bombay Rupees.—The Prizes of the Third Claſs will be paid at Madras, 30 Days after the Drawing.

SHARP and HEEFKE, *Agents.*

Fort St. George, March 23d, 1795.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

BY

Meſſrs. Wright and Hurſt,

A PAIR of ATCHEEN HORSES, unbroke—they are young, ſound, and will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms.

Advertiſement.

MR. CHATER has received, on Commiſſion, a quantity of FRENCH BRANDY, and which he has for Sale, at 2¼ Pagodas the Dozen.

⁂ To be paid for on Delivery.

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BILLS OF LADING,
POLICES OF INSURANCE, either for the War, or common Sea Riſk.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY *WILLIAM URQUHART.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY Mr. JOHN HUNTER, AT THE BRITISH BANK.

65 67

MADRAS COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, June 4th, 1795.

Courier Extraordinary.

MADRAS—June 4th. 1795.

BY the JULIANA, Captain Eggelstone's, *Arrival at Maſulipatam, from* Copenhagen, *and* Madiera, *we have obtained the following heads of* Domestic *and* Continental *Intelligence, the former, of ſo late date as the 23d of December, and the latter to the 11th of that Month.*

The Juliana, *left* Copenhagen *on the 11th of November, the* Downs *on the 8th of January, and* Madeira, *on the 21ſt of February.*

THE Juliana did not fall in with a ſingle Veſſel during her Voyage, except a Daniſh Brig from Tranquebar, which ſhe ſpoke with near the Cape.

Great Britain by every account received by this conveyance, was internally tranquil, proſperous, and happy.

His Majesty, and the Royal Family in the enjoyment of perfect Health, and the warmeſt affections of the People.

The Duke of York had arrived in London from the Continent early in November.

Lord Harcourt, had been veſted with the Command of the Britiſh Troops, during the abſence of His Royal Highness, the determined period of which is not aſcertained.

The Duke of Brunſwick is to take the [illegible] Highneſs.

Thirty-Five thouſand Auſtrians were to join the Britiſh Troops under General Lord Harcourt,

Auſtria had alſo detached 32,000 Men for the defence of Guilder. nd.

General Pichegru, it appears, had been at Paris, where he was received with great cordiality by the Convention—he afterwards returned to the Siege of Bois-le due.

Lord Howe's Fleet is not particulariſed in any of the Papers, we have yet been favored with a ſight of.—The French Navy is ſaid in one of thoſe Papers as being "of force braving all oppoſition."

No Naval action of any kind, is however ſpoken of as having taken place. The Britiſh Fleet was daily augmenting, ſeveral Ships of the Line having joined the Grand Fleet during the month of November.

The New French Levies in Brabant amount to twelve Millions of Florins.

The *Swallow Packet* was deſpatched on the 10th of January, ſo that her arrival in India may be hourly expected; whether Captain Clifton, her Commander, was inſtructed to touch at this Port is not aſcertained, although a circumſtance highly probable.

As none of the Indiamen for Madras or Bengal, were to be in the Downs before the 27th. of January, and from other circumſtances, it is not probable that they will arrive during the courſe of *this Month*, although they may certainly be expected *early* in the enſuing.

His Majesty opened the Seſſion of *Parliament* on New Year's day—The ſpeech from the Throne is ſaid to announce the further proſecution of the War, and the addreſs to the Commons, to ſtate the Exigencies of the preſent Year at *Twenty-four Millions.*

Earl Fitzwilliam, had been nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and had arrived at Dublin and taken Poſſeſſion of that important Office.

The Lord Mayor and Commonalty of Dublin had expreſſed their lively Senſe of the happineſs of *Lord Weſtmoreland's* Adminiſtration, previous to his Lordſhips departure from the City, in an animated and ſuitable Addreſs,

The Royal Palace at Liſbon was burnt to the ground, in December laſt, through an accident, we do not hear of any lives being loſt.

The Naval Force of Naples conſiſted of forty ſail of the Line, and 140 Gun Boats,

PRINCESS OF WALES.

Lady Jerſey, and Mrs. Harvey Aſton, go over for the Princeſs of Wales Elect—Lady Caroline Villars is to be one of the Bride-maids.

We underſtand the preſent plan to be, that the Princeſs of Wales ſhall reſt one day in town after her arrival—on the following day, the Marriage Ceremony will be performed at Buckingham Houſe.

The Princeſs of Brunſwick will come by the Hague, to which place ſhe will be accompanied by the Duke her father.

Lady Mary Osborne, only daughter to the Duke of Leeds, and Lady C. Villiars, are to be the two Bride's-Maids to the Princess of Wales.

The Earl of Mansfield hed been appointed Preſident, and Viscount Milton a Member of His Majeſty's Privy Council. Lord Chatham had reſigned his Office of Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and had been ſucceeded by Earl Spencer.

The new Commiſſion for the execution of the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, is directed as follows:—

To the Right Honorable Earl Spencer, the Right Honorable Lord Arden, Right Honorable Lord Hood, Sir Alan Gardner, C. S. Py us, Eſq. Philip Affleck, Eſq. and Sir Charles Middleton.—In the foregoing Liſt, we need not remark, that our Political Readers will obſerve ſeveral ſubordinate Changes.

Mr. Stephens, is to be ſucceeded by *Mr. Ibbetſon* as Secretary.

The Britiſh Troops ſtill keep poſſeſſion of Fort Matilda on the Iſland of Guadaloupe—[illegible] French Batteries were firing on the Boyne of 74 Guns—She had been becalmed, and had drifted within the range of their Cannon.—Admiral Jervis was on board her.

The Dictator of 74 Guns, had burried 190 of er Crew, during her paſſage from the Weſt Indies, twenty two wounded ſoldiers had alſo died on board of one Tranſport under her Convoy.

Twelve Thouſand Hannoverians are arrived in the Diſtrict of Asnafruck, to form a Cordon; 15,000 more are to winter at Overſel—Their Head Quarters are to be at Brenthiem.

An additional Duty of £4—4 per Pipe had been laid on all the Wines of Portugal imported into England; the return of the laſt Year was 60,000 Pipes.

The Turks, are making unuſual preparations for War, their Navy is augmented to 60 ſail of the Line, a new levy of 20,000 Seamen has alſo been ordered.

The augmentation of their Army amounts to 80,000 men—Many Frenchmen have received appointments as Officers in the new levies, particularly thoſe ſkilled in the management of Artillery.

According to Official returns the Army of the German Empire on the Rhine, conſiſted of 85,264 men,—13,306 of them Horſe, and 71,957 Infantry.

Lord Lt. Helens has made a formal notification to the States General of the United Provinces, that in conſequence of the Treaty lately concluded between his Britainnic Majeſty's and the Emperor of Germany, 32,000 Auſtrian Troops are on their march for the defence of Guelderland.

Poland—devoted to deſpotiſm and deſtruction, is likely ſoon to become a Ruſſian Province.—The circumſtances which led to this cataſtrophe are yet unknown—certain it is, however, that the Empreſs, has determined on not dividing the ſpoil with his Majeſty of Pruſſia—her Letter to that Monarch informs him, "that ſhe takes the management of the affairs of Poland entirely into her own hands."

Brandt the celebrated American Indian Chief has declared war againſt the Congreſs, ſeveral Actions have already taken place between the Indians he commands, and the American Militia, and with various ſucceſſes. Brandt is an Intrepid Warrior, in high eſtimation with all the Weſtern Tribes.

The Dutch have made overtures to France for a ſeperate Peace—their conſequences, if accepted, will appear in due time.

RATISBON,—November, 25th.

It was the general opinion, that the propoſition of Peace, on the part of the Elector of Mentz, had been made with the previous knowledge of the Court of Vienna, but a Note lately delivered by the Imperial Miniſters, refutes that opinion, and explains the preſent diſpoſition of the Emperor in that reſpect. By means of the above-mentioned preliminary declaration, the Auſtrian Miniſters confidentially informed ſome of the Envoys, that they had the following inſtructions to communicate to the Germanic Diet reſpecting the Extract of the Reſcript made by the Elector of Mentz, relative to a Peace ſecretly offered to the National Convention.

"The Emperor was totally ignorant of the reſolution of the Elector of Mentz, to lay propoſals of Peace before the Diet, and the ſaid propoſition was made without His Majesty's knowledge and co-operation. As Emperor and Chief of the Empire, His Majesty muſt ſuffer deliberations to take place upon that ſubject, and that the collected ſenſe of the Empire muſt be laid before him. His Majesty could wiſh that the ſaid deliberation might not take place. But if the ſubject is to be farther purſued, it is His Majesty's opinion that the queſtion "Whether any deliberations are to take place on the ſaid ſubject, and whether the ſenſe of the Empire is to be collected?" ought to be firſt diſcuſſed by a majority of votes, on which occaſion His Majesty will manifeſt his patriotic ſentiments for the welfare of the Empire. The Emperor will not decide here, whether in the preſent ſtate of affairs, an honorable, laſting, and advantageous Peace can be obtained by the Empire. It is H[illegible] may be effected, by a SPEEDY AUGMENTATION OF THE EMPIRE TO THE QUINTUPLE."

Of all the reſcripts hitherto given by the States of the Empire relative to the propoſition of Peace made by the Elector of Mentz, that of the Electorate of Brunswick is the leaſt pacific, and runs to the following purport:

"It was a very unexpected event, that the Electorate of Mentz ſhould have iſſued propoſals of Peace, both openly in the Diet of the Empire, and afterwards in the public Papers. It has created the moſt unpleaſant ſurpriſe in the Electorate of Brunſwick."

This previous publication is certainly too precipitate, and may have bad conſequences; as the preparations of arming and defence may be obſtructed thereby, and as it is unfriendly to the Emperor, whoſe various exertions entitled him to better regard.

Whereas this is only the private opinion of the Electorate of Mentz, and it depends on the Courts of the States of the Empire to adopt or to reject it entirely; all that has happened may be rejected as unconſtitutional.

BRESLAW,—December, 4th.

Although General Suwarrow accelerated the Surrender of Warſaw by guaranteeing the ſafety of the perſons and property of the Inhabitants, it is not, however, without great anxiety that they wait the definitive diſpoſitions of the Court of Peterſburgh. As yet the Regiments of the Kings Guards have been kept on foot; but the Military Command of the Capital is in the hands of the Ruſſian General Buxhovder. The great number of Pikes with which the Inhabitants were armed have been burnt, and every thing at Warſaw is totally in the power of the Ruſſians,

FRANKFORT:—Dec. 3.

On the 1ſt of this month, the French commenced a moſt vigorous attack againſt the redoubt of Zahlback, before Mayence: the attack was continued with as much obſtinacy as impetuoſity.—They marched three times to the aſſault, but were each time repulſed with the loſs of much blood; the fourth time, however, they ſucceeded, and made themſelves maſters of the fort. They were not long in poſſeſſion of it, as the Imperialiſts returned in the evening, attacked the French in their turn, and ſucceeded in driving them form their new conqueſts.

LONDON GAZETTE,—December 16.

The following report has been received from General Walmoden, by his Royal Highneſs the Duke *of* York, *and Tranſmitted by his Royal Highneſs to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.*

Head Quarters Arnhiem,—December, 11th.

The movements of the enemy, and the works carried on at Nimeguen, and ſeveral other points of their line appeared to indicate an attack, when the march of a ſtrong column yeſterday from the environs of Emerick to Nimeguen left me little doubt that they had ſome immediate enterprize in view.

At ſix o'clock this morning, about eighty Boats, with Troops on board, came down a branch of the Waal, and were carried by the ſtream, to our ſide of the River, near the Poſt of Giat, wher , favored by a thick Fog, they effected a landing, and made a vigorous attack on our Battery there, which returned the fire, but could not be defended againſt their numbers, covered by a very heavy fire of ſhot and ſhells, from the ſtrong Batteries they had erected on the other ſide of the River.

Major Thiele, with the regiment of Stockhauſen, a Battalion of Saxe-Gotha, and the pickets; which he had called in, made an attempt to recover the Battery, but he was repulſed in this attack.

In the mean time the General of Infantry, Buſche, arrived, and led thoſe Troops to a ſecond attack, without being able to drive away the Enemy: but on receiving a reinforcement, conſiſting of the 1ſt and 3d Battalions of Grenadiers, he ordered a third attack to be made with the Bayonet: it was executed without firing a ſingle ſhot, and the Enemy having previouſly ſpiked ſome Guns in the Battery, and ſet fire to a few Houſes fled with great precipation to their Boats.

General Buſche, on his return from this ſuccefsful attacck, was ſtruck on the arm and cheſt, by a Ball from an eight pounder, which proved fatal in a very few Minutes.

His loſs is much to be regretted. Major Bachmeiſter, of the Regiment of Saxe Gotha, a very deſerving Officer, fell alſo in the action.

No exact return has been received of our loſs; that of the Enemy is not known; as they carried off with them their wounded, and even ſome of their dead.

The attack appears to have been made on ſeveral Poſts of our Line, particularly Fort de Andrè, Douvert, Panderon, and the Iſle of Byland.

Lieutenant-General Werneck reports that at Byland ſome of their Boats were ſunk by the Fire of our Batteries, in attempting the paſſage of the River, and that the Troops on board were drowned.

(Signed) WALMODEN.

By a Letter from Lieutenant General Harcourt, to His Royal Highneſs, of the ſame date it appeared that the Enemy were repulſed at Fort St. Andrè, by the Dutch Troops, and that they had not ſucceded in forcing any one of the Poſts againſt which their attacks were directed.

The Corps of 20,000 Pruſſian Troops which the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe had ſent againſt Poland, are about to return immediately to the Rhine in order to defend that river, and more eſpecially the town of Mayence. Some of the regiments now directing their march towards this place have paſſed the bridge of boats near Offebach on the Maine.

The Head-Quarters of Prince Hohenlohe will be eſtabliſhed at Groſs-Gehran.

The deſertions from the Troops in Britiſh Pay on the Continent had been, very conſiderable,—in ſome Regiments amounting to ſixty men each Month.

The Engliſh Troops in Holland are ſaid to have experienced great diſtreſs from a want of the neceſſary Clothing—but which we doubt not their liberal Country would ſpeedily alleviate.

Times appointed for the following Ships taken up for the Seaſon 1794.

Ships.	*Commanders.*	*Conſignments.*	*To be in the Downs.*
Brunſwick,	Thomas Palmer Acland,	Bombay & China,	
Bombay Caſtle,	John Hamilton,		11th January.
Arniſton,	Campbell Majoribanks,	St. Helena & China,	
Exeter,	Leſtock Wilſon,	Bombay & China,	27th Ditto.
Kent,			
Earl Cornwallis,	Thomas Hodgſon,	Bengal,	Ditto.
Deptford,			
Minerva,	Kennard Smith,		
Hillſborough,	Richard Hutt,	Coaſt & Bay,	
Triton,	Philip Burnyeat,		
Henry Dundas,			11th February.
Earl of Abergavenny,	John Wordſworth,		
Glatton,	Charles Drummond,	China,	
Royal Charlotte,			
Warley,	Henry Wilſon,		
Northumberland,	James Rees,		
Warren Haſtings,	Francis William Leigh,	Bengal,	Ditto.
Oſterley,	James Foy,		
General Coote,			
Prince William Henry,	Ralph Dundas,	Coaſt & Bay,	
Berrington,	Thomas Ley,		
Lord Thurlow,	William Thomſon,		12th March.
	Thomas Robertſon,		
Ceres,	George Stevens,	China,	
Hindoſtan,	William Mackintoſh,		
Princeſs Amelia,	George Millett,	Bombay,	
Barwell,	Thomas Welladvice,		
London,	James Ludovick Grant,	St. Helena & Bencoolen,	
Belvidere,	Charles Chriſtie,	Bengal & Bencoolen,	10th April.
Worceſter,	John Hall,		
Francis,	Robert Burrowes,		
Rodney,		Coaſt & Bay,	
Woodcot,	Ninian Lowis,		
Earl of Oxford,			
Hawke,	Richard Pennell,		
Lord Walſingham,	James Young,	Ditto,	25th Ditto.
Fort William,	George Simſon,		
Marquis of Lanſdown,	Joſeph Boulderſon,		
Earl of Fitzwilliam,	James Tweedale,		
Earl Howe,	Woolmore,		

VIENNA:—Nov. 22.

In order to raiſe the neceſſary means for carrying on a fourth campaign, the tax of 60 per cent. which the nobility, clergy, and people of fortune paid laſt year, beſides their ordinary quotas to the general contribution, is not only likely to be continued but alſo to be doubled. The Burghers and Peaſants are alſo to continue paying, beſides the quotas to their contribution, 30 per cent. but for all ſums. paid beyond thoſe quotas, bonds will be given by the reſpective States of the different Provinces. Thoſe of lower Auſtria are ſaid to have ſanctioned this meaſure by their conſent.

From the appearance of affairs at preſent on the Continent, the French will not find the Conqueſt of Holland ſo eaſy as was at firſt imagined, at any rate the French General will not eat his Chriſtmas Dinner, this year, in Amſterdam.

TIEL, December 9th.

The Officers of Artillery quartered here, have with the aſſiſtance of the country workmen, compleated the batteries which they had been, ordered to raiſe —They have been employed ſince by the order of General Dundas, who commands here, to make out a plan of the River, and its banks, above and below this place. It is to extend from this to Nimeguem.

The High Bailey, the Count de Randwyk, has ordered by proclamation, all the Inhabitants along the Dyke from Nimeguen to this place, to quit their homes and give them up for the accommodation of the Troops. [illegible] River that they mean to evacuate the oppoſite ſhore, but that we ſhall not find in the country a ſingle pound of bread.—This operation is attributed to the great difficulty which they find in ſubſiſting, in conſequence of the gallant defence of Grave, which cuts off their communication by the Meuſe and the Fort St. Andre, which obliges them to go round by Bois-le Duc through a very bad road.

For ſeveral days paſt the bombardment of Grave has been very briſk.

I am ſorry to ſay that our ſick increaſe daily, and our deaths are many.—The Officers of this Army are ſetting on foot a very liberal ſubſcription for the comforts and wants of our poor fellows, who are labouring under many hardſhips and inconveniences, their cloathing of every deſcription being entirely worn out.

The only intelligence I can further give is that preparatory orders are given to paſs the Rhine; and that a body of Auſtrians, Hanoverians and Dutch, are expected to relieve us on this advanced Poſt. An idea ſeems to prevail, that the enemy meditate an attempt to croſs the Waal, if they can by any means croſs it, they will turn our right flank, and by paſſing the Rhine high up, may at the ſame time turn our left flank—the inundations in that caſe can alone ſave Holland.—Three bridges are already conſtructed acroſs the Rhine to favor our retreat.

Nothing of conſequence has lately taken place at Manhein. The force of the French before that city is about 20,000 men. They have lately received conſiderable reinforcements of artillery, and the long and dark nights favor them in the erection of their works, which are carried on with ſpeed and vigour; they do not anſwer the fire of the city during the day in order that they may not be interrupted in the conſtruction of their batteries. If reinforcements do not ſpeedily arrive, Manheim muſt ſurrender,

The French General Keehn directs the ſiege of Mentz. He is aſſiſted by Merlin of Thionville, who was in Mentz when it was beſieged by the Pruſſians.

General Neu has publiſhed an account of the celebrated action of the 1ſt inſtant which rook place before Nantz:—He allows that the French rook and loſt, retook and again loſt the Fort of Zhalback; and that General Mollendorff having ordered the Grenadiers of Eben to advance in the deciſive moment, when the French column began to penetrate, contributed greatly to the happy iſſue of the affair. If is certain that the Huſſars of Eben ſuffered ſome loſs; and that the French rook four ſix-pounders in the intrenchments.

The French are, however, much ſurpriſed [illegible] ſuch harmony prevail among the German Troops; they have been ordered to take Mentz, whatever it may coſt them; but hitherto they have only been employed in burying their dead.

Great deſertion has taken place amongſt the French Troops ſince the late action; it is attributed in a great meaſure to their dread that the Pruſſians will paſs the Rhine to attack them.

Two French Deputies have arrived at Coblentz to regulate the interior Government; two more are at Huninge, who will ſoon ſet out for Baſle, without having hitherto opened any pacific negociations.

An Officer in the Britiſh army writes word that intelligence had been received at Arnheim, that 60,000 Pruſſian troops were on their march for the purpoſe of co-operating in the defence of Holland. The advanced column, it is added, had already reached Emerick.

Lord Chathams reſignation proceeds principally from a wiſh for retirement; and his not being in the habits of a public ſpeaker my be adduced as another reaſon, at this time particularly, for not continuing at the head of the Admiralty Board.

The Salary of the firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty was advanced, on the retirement of Lord Howe, from that Board, to 6000 £. a year; and it is ſuppoſed that Lord Chatham is to be no loſer by his exchange for the Privy Seal.

The Captain of the Penelope, arrived at Plymouth from Barbadoes, ſtates that when he paſſed Guadaloupe the Town of Baſſeterre was reduced to aſhes, and that the Enemy were firing on the Boyne man of war which was then becalmed near the French Works, with Admiral Jervis on board.

The Fever in the Weſt Indies had in a great meaſure ſubſided.

The commandant of *Grave* deſerves every praiſe, for ſo nobly forming an exception to the general conduct of Dutch Governors. The reſiſtance of that place has alone prevented the Enemy from croſſing the *Waal* in force, and they experience vaſt inconvenience from the navigation of the *Meuſe* being interrupted by that Fortreſs.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

23d December.

Bank Stock, 154, $\frac{1}{2}$

4 per Cent. Conſols 80, $\frac{1}{4}$.

3 per Cent. Conſols 65, $\frac{5}{8}$

Ditto reduced 64, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Navy 1, $\frac{5}{8}$ths Diſcount.

Engliſh Lottery Tickets. £. 20, 5, 0.

This being the Anniverſary of HIS MAJESTY's BIRTH DAY, a ROYAL SALUTE was fired at day-break, from the walls of [illegible] Evening by the RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR, and which we doubt not will be very numerouſly and ſplendidly attended.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY Mr. JOHN HUNTER, AT THE BRITISH BANK.